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g) by adding *wǫ̀k* "outside": *ʃɛ̀n wǫ̀k* "small outside", that is "small beyond anything", very, very small. 193*

h) *chàr, chàrɔ̀* "very" may be added.

i) by *fɔ̄ɗǫ* "to surpass"; this form together with those under k expresses a real comparison: *yɛ́ dà ɗǫ̀k máfɔ̀ɛ́ ɗǫ̀k pyàrɔ̀* "he has cows surpassing cows ten": he has more than ten cows; *jɛ̀ á ɛ́ɗù, gɛ́ fɔ̄ɗǫ́ jɛ̀ ádɛ̀k* "people died, they surpassed people three": more than three people died.

k) *rɛ̀nɛ́ á màl, rɛ̀nɛ́ yà chán* "his years are above, my years are behind": he is older than I;

yá mɔ̀ld bɛ̀n ɛ́ tɛ̀k "I was first coming he was absent": I came earlier than he; *bɛ dugɛ̀ nè yán* (he is) not (so) old as I.

THE NUMERALS.

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Cardinal Numbers.

dkyɛ̀l 1	*áryɔ̀u* 2	*ádɛ̀k* 3	*ánwɛ̀n* 4
dbích 5	*dbíkyɛ̀l* 6	*dbíryɔ̀u* 7	*dbídɛ̀k* 8
dbínwɛ̀n 9	*pyàrɔ̀* 10	*pyàrɔ̀ wíy dkyɛ̀l* 11	
pyàrɔ̀ wíy áryɔ̀u 12		*pyàrɔ̀ wíy ádɛ̀k* 13	
pyàrɔ̀ wíy ánwɛ̀n 14		*pyàrɔ̀ wíy dbích* 15	
pyàrɔ̀ wíy dbíkyɛ̀l 16		*pyàrɔ̀ wíy dbíryɔ̀u* 17	
pyàrɔ̀ wíy dbídɛ̀k 18		*pyàrɔ̀ wíy dbínwɛ̀n* 19	
pyàr áryɔ̀u 20		*pyàr áryɔ̀u wíy kɨ́ dkyɛ̀l* 21	
pyàr áryɔ̀u wíy kɨ́ áryɔ̀u 22		*pyār ádɛ̀k* 30	
pyār ánwɛ̀n 40		*pyār dbích* 50	
pyār dbíkyɛ̀l 60		*pyār dbíryɔ̀u* 70	
pyār dbídɛ̀k 80		*pyār dbínwɛ̀n* 90	
pyàr pyàr 100		*pyàr pyàr wíy kɨ́ dkyɛ̀l* 101.	

Only the numerals from one to five and ten are primitive, all the rest are compositions. The beginning *á* in the names for one to five is secondary, and is probably identical with *á* "it is"; the ordinal numbers do not have it. Mark the mechanical intonation in the numbers from one to four. *pyàrɔ̀* pl. *pyàr* is a substantive; *dbíkyɛ̀l* is of course 5 + 1; *pyārɛ̀ wíy akyɛ̀l* means "ten, on its head one" i. e. ten, added to it one; this is still more evident in the following forms, which are also used: *pyàrɔ̀ wíjɛ́ dà dkyɛ̀l* "ten, its head has one", or: *pyàrɔ̀ wíy kɨ́ dkyɛ̀l* "ten, (its) head with one".

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*193 802 The numeral follows the noun: *wọt áryạ̀u* two houses; often *ga* "copy" is inserted between both: *chàni gá pyūrọ* ten days.

Ordinal Numbers.

They are rarely used. In forming them the prefix *á* is dropped and the simple stem is used, with the exception of "the first", which is formed from *mal* "above".

àmálẹ the first	*ryạ̀u* the second	*dạ̀k, dẹ̀k* the third
nọ̀n the fourth	*bích* the fifth	*pyūrọ* the tenth.

THE VERB.

*193 The *stem of the verb* is uniform. It always consists in a consonant, a vowel, and a consonant, or a consonant, a semivowel, a vowel, and a consonant. But the sounds of the stem may undergo certain changes, on which see 187.

Conjugation of the Verb.

The verb has two principal modes or tenses:

1. The Present Tense. This denotes an action as going on, as being done just now, as one not yet finished. This action may be going on in the present as well as in the past or future; the emphasis does *not* lie *on the time*, but on the fact that the action is *not finished*, but is being done, it "has not become", but "is becoming".

   Generally the Present in Shilluk corresponds to the English Present, but it may also describe the Past or the Future: "I am going", "I was going", "I shall be going".

2. The Perfect denotes the action as complete, it describes that which "has become", a state, an accomplished fact. While the Present means: "he is going" the Perfect is: "he is gone", "he is away".

*193 197 [These same two tenses with exactly the same meanings are found in the Semitic languages, they are there called Imperfect and Perfect. I have retained the name "Present" because it is introduced already, and a new term might lead to confusion. In these two forms there is another conformity between Shilluk and Semitic languages: in Hebrew the verb in the Imperfect (= Shilluk Present) is always preceded by the subject, in the Perfect the subjective pronoun follows the verb; in Shilluk the verb